



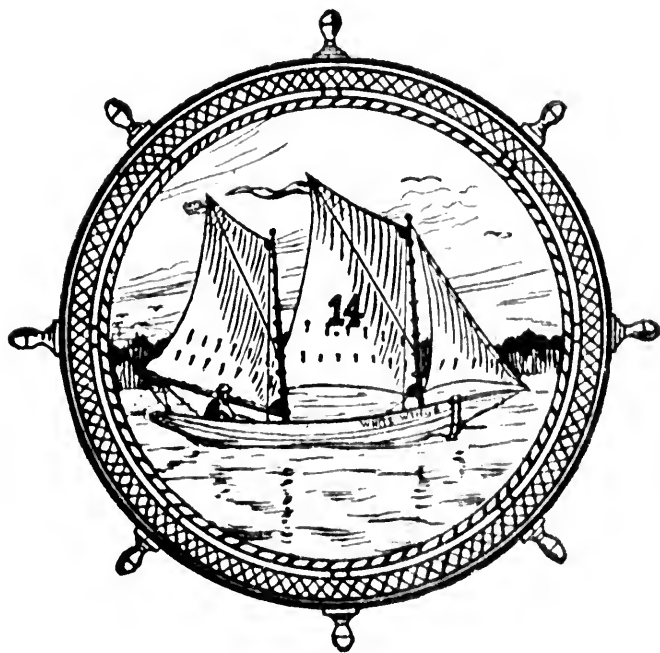
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THE
COBBOSSEECONTEE
PILOT



KENNEBEC COUNTY
MAINE
1900





JOCK-ME-YAW STREAM.

THE COBBOSSEECONTEE PILOT

CONTAINING

SAILING DIRECTIONS, DESCRIPTIONS OF ROCKS,
SHOALS, LEDGES, LANDINGS, COURSES,
SOUNDINGS, BOATS, GUIDES, POST-
OFFICES, HOTELS, RAIL-
ROADS, ETC.,

FOR

Lake Cobbosseecontee, Kennebec County, Maine.

Published in connection with a Chart of said Lake.

BY

D. C. ROBINSON,

241 WEST NEWTON STREET, BOSTON.

JANUARY 1, 1900.

FOR SALE BY

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Feb. 3,
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CAMPING ON THE OX-BOW.

INTRODUCTION.

IT should be borne in mind that the "Chart," accompanying the Pilot, is only a sketch, and, although prepared with great care, is not drawn with mechanical accuracy. It is believed, however, to be sufficiently correct to enable the user to navigate the waters of the Lake with safety.

For purposes of identification and description, it has been found necessary to give names to the various islands, rocks, points, bays, shoals and other land-marks. As far as possible old names, when generally recognized, have been used; but in many cases new ones have been adopted.

The writer is indebted for much of the information herein contained to old residents about the Lake and to persons thoroughly familiar with its navigation.

On many of the sailing courses it has been found impossible to give "points ahead," or "ranges ahead," to sail by, on account of the unreliable or perishable character of the land-marks; and, oftener still, owing to the entire absence of any objects whatever, that could be unmistakably identified, standing in line ahead on the course; and as so few of the Lake boats are equipped with the mariner's compass, it would be useless to give

magnetic courses. In most cases, therefore, a "fore and aft" course only has been given.

It is hoped that before long some of the more dangerous rocks may be blasted and removed, and others permanently buoyed.

The Chart and Pilot are designed for persons using launches and sail boats, of twenty inches draft or thereabouts. All soundings are made as of October 15th, 1899; the Lake being then at low-water mark, with water at pitch of one foot and eight inches, as indicated on the iron gauge, now attached to the bridge at the "Outlet;" also on the corresponding gauge on the foot-bridge at Hammond's Grove, in Manchester.

By "mid-summer pitch" is meant the mean depth of water—usually about four feet—as indicated on said gauges.

For rules and regulations concerning the taking of fish and game in and about the waters of Cobbosseecontee and its tributaries, reference is here made to the admirable work of the Hon. Leroy T. Carleton, of Winthrop, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game, entitled "Carleton's Digest of the Maine Fish and Game Laws, 1899."



IN THE HORSESHOE.

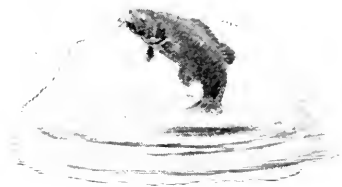
Rocks, Shoals, Soundings, Etc.

STEAMBOAT ROCK:—The rock in the middle of Outlet Bay is called Steamboat Rock. It now stands twenty inches above water and has a large buoy, also a one inch hole, one foot deep, drilled in the top. There are several rocks within two rods of Steamboat Rock, but all are one foot below the surface.

WALLS' ROCK:—Northeast from Steamboat Rock, on line with it and Spaulding's old boat house on Tenney's Point, now six inches under. A line from Pinkham's Wharf to Willis' Cottage leaves it and all rocks belonging to it to the South and West.

BURNS' ROCK:—A rock on line of Steamboat Rock and John Merrill's cottage, about one quarter of the distance from Steamboat Rock, six inches under. All clear water around it.

TENNEY'S SHOAL:—Off the South side of Tenney's Cottage there is a shoal about ten rods long and four rods wide, now six inches out, on line with the rocky island just north of Spaulding's cot-



tage, and Willis' Point. There is good water (a three rod channel) between the shoal and the shore opposite Tenney Cottage; also between the shoal and said rocky island.

WILLIS' ROCK:—Off Willis' Point, about six rods from shore, now six inches out.

PUTNAM'S ROCK:—A high rock, about six rods from shore of Camp Comfort Point and ten rods south of said Point; also, two rods further south, there is another rock now just at the surface.

FIRST ROCK:—Now 30 inches out, on line Camp Comfort and Ogden's old wharf on Molazigan Island; also on line Willis' Camp and Augusta Camp. Shoal all around this rock for about two rods.

SECOND ROCK:—Now one foot out. Line Willis' Camp and tall dead tree on Crow Island; also line Camp Comfort and Ogden's old wharf. It has a one inch hole.

THIRD ROCK:—Lowest rock in the group of three, opposite the Outlet, now two feet out; line Lake House and Ogden cottage on Hodgdon's Island. Shoal of small rocks barely out of water, extends in a southerly direction ten rods from this rock.

Line from Brainerd's Grove, in Manchester, through First Rock (northerly one of the three large rocks at the entrance to the Outlet) strikes southerly rock (Third Rock) and also strikes Molazigan Landing, where the house-boat is now kept.

Up to midsummer pitch of water there is little danger in entering or leaving Outlet Bay at any point; but to pass safely at low-water pitch, run on line from Crow Island to the bridge (as Steamboat Rock is on line from Crow Island to Pinkham's Wharf); or, another course; when directly opposite the mouth, run midway between Camp Comfort Point and Molazigan Point direct to

Pinkham's wharf, thus running between Second and Third Rocks, and leaving Steamboat Rock and its com-



Go Slow Here!

panions, well to the south and west; or, another course; run on line upper end Hodgdon's Island (Tomahawk Point), to Pinkham's wharf; or, southern passage; run on line from Molazigan (Bailey's) Point to said wharf, leaving Steamboat Rock to northward.

Soundings between upper and lower groups of rocks (meaning the space between Second and Third rocks) twenty feet all the way; channel between Second and Third rocks, twenty rods wide.

DEVIL'S WINDROW:—The reef running from Crow Island to the south end of Cuba, now five feet out. There are three good channels through Devil's Windrow.

West Channel—next Crow Island (fore and aft course); line lower end of Upper Sister and Pinkham's boat house. (Range ahead course) running south, bring Molazigan house-boat landing (meaning the point on the shore near the head of Taylor's Sound where the house-boat is hauled out for winter) and the bunch of evergreen trees that stands behind the Molazigan club house in line; running north, run so that a bunch of evergreen trees on the hill on west shore will come directly over the north end of the Upper Sister.

This channel is four rods wide, at low-water mark, and eight feet deep; plenty of water, no rocks visible.

Middle Channel (fore and aft course). Line from large house on hill north of Oil Cloth Factory chimney and Camp Comfort; water two feet deep, three rods wide; perfectly safe. (Range ahead course) Run-

ning south, bring extreme end of Willis' Point and Pinkham's *west* drive-way in line. Running north, bring the north end of a row of evergreen trees that stands on west shore on Robbin's Point and the first red building north of Oil Cloth Factory in line. East Channel—next Cuba, (fore and aft course). Line from white house showing above middle of Upper Sister and Camp Comfort. (Range ahead course.) Running south, bring flagpole on Willis' Point and Burns' boat-house in line; running north, bring R. E. Goodwin cottage in line with Parlin's white house, (meaning the first white house, on west shore, west of East Winthrop church).

OGDEN'S STRAIT:—Between Crow Island and Hodgsdon's Island there is good water all the way at any pitch; soundings show twenty feet.

WINGS SOUND:—Plenty of water all the way between Cuba and the main land.

A long shoal makes out from the lower end of Cuba about twenty rods; barely out at this pitch.

DEWEY ROCK:—Very bad rock, about half way on line Augusta Camp and cove on west side of the upper end of Cuba, now one inch under; broad, flat, black rock, having staple and chain; also a hole one foot deep, one and one-quarter inches in diameter. Line from Richardson's Camp on the West shore of the lake, called "Martins," past the extreme upper end of Hodgden's Island, (Tomahawk Point,) passes through Dewey Rock. This rock is also on line Robinson's cottage and Augusta camp; also on line Wing's house—under large willow tree on east shore—and Umbrella Tree.

EEL ROCK:—About seventy-five feet from Dewey Rock, on line Dewey Rock and Augusta camp, there is a large rock, now ten inches under.

SOUNDINGS:—On line Wing's cottage and Bailey-

ville windmill nearly across to a point opposite the north end of Cuba, show fifty and sixty feet.

LADIES DELIGHT HIGH ROCKS:—About five rods off the northerly end of Ladies Delight Island there is a small group of high rocks, now six feet out, extending in the direction of Long Point.

Outside of this group, in line with it and Long Point, there is shoal water for fifteen rods; the small rocks there being now just at the surface. From this shoal place to Packards' Ledge there is deep water all the way. Soundings show from ten to twenty-five feet.

LADIES DELIGHT CHANNEL:—About six rods west of Ladies Delight high rocks, there is a channel, fully eight rods wide and five feet deep, having mud bottom, on line Reid's new cottage and "West Point." There are three or four low, flat rocks on the west side of this channel, now at the surface; also the long, narrow shoal, hereafter to be called Ladies Delight "Shoal."

A line from Ladies Delight Island to the large new barn on the hill northeast of East Winthrop Church (about in range of the *North* Umbrella Tree), leaves Ladies Delight Shoal, Governors Ledges, and the Gull Rocks to the south and southwest.

From Ladies Delight Island to Welch cottage, or north end of Welch Bay, and as far over as said North Umbrella Tree, there are no rocks; all clear water and now more than two feet deep in shoalest part.

To run across the lake from say southeast to northwest, below Ladies Delight Island, run to either of the large red barns on west shore. All broad water here. This leaves all rocks and shoals that belong to the Upper Sister to the south, and all rocks and shoals belonging to the Gull Rock neighborhood to the northward.

Special Direction.—In running this last named course at dead low-water bring line from the barn next south of Willis Wing's house through the high rock on south end of Ladies Delight Island, (showing only at low water,) to Parlin's white house on the west shore. This leaves all Gull Rocks to the north.

Course from either of said red barns to Willis Wing's house is perfectly safe at any time.

GOVERNORS HIGHWAY:—Safe, broad course, from head of Welch Bay down midway between Governors Ledges and Ladies Delight Shoal: these two shoals standing about five hundred feet apart, according to ice measurement. Bring trees on easternmost point of Upper Sister and two tall pines on north end of Belle Isle in line, and run till past lower end of Ladies Delight. (These pines, as seen from a point midway between Governors Ledges and Ladies Delight Shoal, appear to be on north end of Belle Isle, but may possibly stand either lower down on this Island, or on Black Island, which is about in line, but they are unmistakable.)

Line from Reid's cottage and north point of Upper Sister leaves Ladies Delight Shoal well to the east and south. Line Reid's cottage to north point of Upper Sister, leaves Governors Ledges well to the west and north; thus running midway between the two.

LADIES DELIGHT SHOAL:—A low, flat shoal of small rocks, long and narrow, three rods wide, running parallel with Governors Ledges, but about five hundred feet farther to the eastward. A line from Reid's new cottage through the east point of the Upper Sister passes through this shoal lengthwise.

Between Governors Ledges and Ladies Delight Shoal there are no rocks visible above the surface at dead low water, and none between Ladies Delight Rocks

and Ladies Delight Shoal, and none between Governors Ledges and Packards Ledge.

Line Long Point to east end Upper Sister leaves Governors Ledges well to the westward.

WELCH ROCK:—Off the southerly end of Long Point on Hersey Island; meaning the rock upon which Mr. Welch maintained a large, white, can-buoy during the summer of 1899. On line Pierce cottage and bushes on extreme southerly end of Long Point; also a line from west end of barn, (having several buildings north of it), in a northerly direction from Welch's Point, through the Welch Spring House, passes over Welch Rock. There is a good chain and staple on this rock; also there is now a three-quarter inch hole, about six inches deep, just one foot south of the chain bolt. The rock extends about ten feet south from this hole. To pass safely, running east or west, leave rock (or buoy, or spindle, if it has one), two rods to the northward, as this puts you in mid-channel between Welch Rock and Packard's Ledge. It is hoped that a buoy or spindle will hereafter be maintained upon this rock. A spindle standing in said hole on Welch Rock would be in line from Soule boat house to Whalesback.

PACKARD'S LEDGE:—A long, low ledge, beginning about two rods south of Welch Rock and extending in a southwesterly direction about sixty feet; now just at the surface. The water between Packard's Ledge and Welch Rock is one foot deep. The lower end of this Ledge is on line flag pole on Goodwin cottage and cupola on Parlin barn. Soundings show at least twenty-five feet all the way from the lower end of this ledge to within 15 rods of Ladies Delight high rocks.

MUSKRAT ROCK:—In a northerly direction from Welch Rock, four rods distant, on line from Welch Rock

to Welch boat house, now two feet out, having chain one foot long. Small rocks about four inches out, between Welch Rock and Long Point.

MINK ROCK:—Now one foot out, four rods north-east from Welch Rock, having chain. On line Welch Rock and Welch Cottage.

HERSEY ROCK:—Off Long Point, due south from said point, now one foot out and having chain. On line Welch Rock and Kinsman cottage; also line north end of Cuba and big barn on hill east of line past Welch cottage.

HERSEY SHOAL:—A shoal of small rocks extending about two rods south of Hersey Rock. In running from west to east, after passing Welch Rock, (if running for Hammond's Grove), do not turn north too abruptly, but make a sweep before heading for the Grove. To be safe, run east until Umbrella Tree is in line with Reid's cottage.

LONG POINT:—Off south end of Hersey Island. There are no high rocks off Long Point for ten rods out. Safe to run across east or west, during midsummer pitch of water. All rocks are low, now four inches out.

ROBINSONS GAP:—A very narrow passage between Hersey Island and Long Point; barely wide enough for the passage of a boat. There is now a three-quarter inch hole, six inches deep, in the rock, on south side of this passage, in which was placed a spindle, on January 1st, 1900. In passing, run as close as possible to the spindle, leaving it on the south. This channel has a gravel bottom, now about two feet out.

WELCH BAY:—No rocks whatever visible in Welch Bay. No rocks off Welch Point, although the

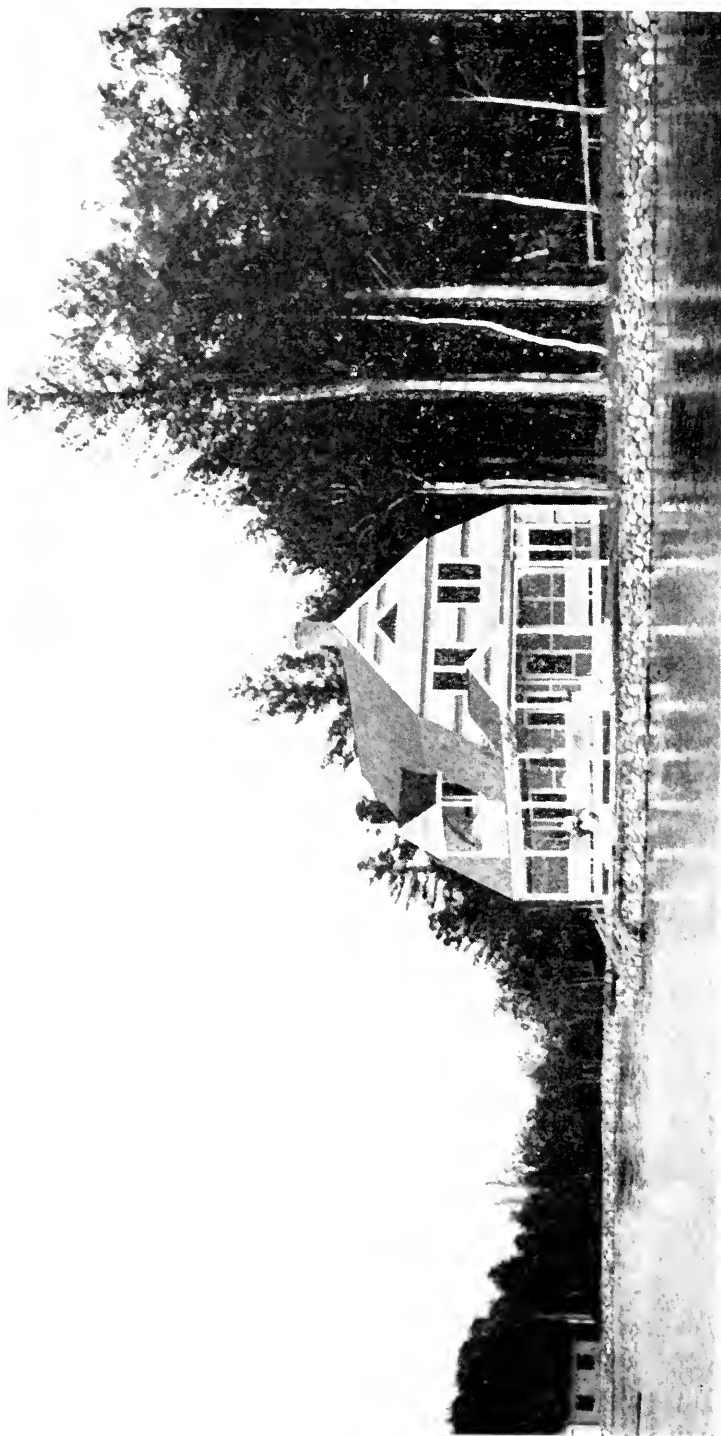
water here is shoal, there being but about eight inches at points three rods from shore.

SOUNDINGS:—From Welch Rock to Goodwin cottage, from twenty to twenty-five feet all the way, after leaving Welch Rock about two rods. No rocks in sight; broad channel all the way to Goodwin cottage.

GOODWIN OR GREAT SHOAL:—There is a large shoal a little south of line from Welch Rock to Goodwin cottage, and is now exposed in many places; in others, eight or ten inches under. There are no high rocks. A line from William's Camp on Black Point, on east shore, to Goodwin cottage, passes through the middle of this shoal. It is circular in shape and about ten rods across, and stands about one-third of the way from Goodwin cottage to Welch Point.

BIG GULL ROCK:—On line from East Winthrop Church and upper end of Cuba; also on line chimney in Baileyville factory and house of the Rev. Warren Hawkes, (the house on east shore having a red ell and red barn); also on line from Welch cottage to Tomahawk Point; also line from trees on Ladies Delight and top of barn almost concealed by trees on road south of red barn below Parlins. Five feet out. This rock has a one inch hole, eight inches deep, and is part of a long, narrow ledge extending northeasterly about five rods. West of the ledge the water suddenly becomes deep and has mud bottom.

WHALESBACK:—A large rock about twenty rods north of Big Gull Rock, now about two feet out, on line upper end of Lower Sister and Welch cottage; also on line Hawkes' red barn and the large white house on hill next north of Baileyville church tower. This rock is about ten rods south of a line from Welch Rock (or Haleyon cottage, which is in same line), to the Lone



HALCYON COTTAGE.

Tree on summit of the long high ridge south of Bailey-ville church; also line West Point and Hersey's yellow boat house. This rock is exactly on a line of a tall white house, on the east shore of the lake (meaning the Hawkes house aforesaid), having two large barns, and the tall white house on the west shore showing three chimneys (Mr. Foster's), it being the first above Bailey-ville in sight.

After leaving Whalesback, running northeasterly, a perfectly safe course is to steer for Kinsman's cottage, which, at this date, is the southernmost on the east shore of the lake, in the group of cottages below Hammond's Grove; or, steer for Robinson's cottage; or, for the little boat house close to the water's edge, about one hundred rods below Kinsman's cottage; or, for any intermediate point, as all of these courses leave Welch Rock and Packard's Ledge to the northward.

A course from Whalesback may be run with perfect safety as far south as the barn having an unpainted gable towards the lake, next south of Warren Hawkes' barn, for there are absolutely no rocks or shoals on any of these courses. All the Gull Rocks, shoals and ledges belonging to that group are south of these lines. (Note.—There are two families by the name of Hawkes on the east side of the lake, living side by side, each having a red barn showing from the lake, the southerly one being that of Warren Hawkes.)

Running southwest, to leave the Gull Rocks and the Whalesback to the south, run on line Welch Rock to said Lone Tree, till on line Welch cottage and West Point; then all clear water up or down the lake.

There are four or five holes in Whalesback, filled with pieces of broken iron bars, showing that iron bars have been put there and probably broken off by the ice; there is now a new three-quarter inch hole six

inches deep. This rock should have a buoy or spindle, for it is the northern and westernmost rock in the group of rocks and shoals belonging to the Gull Rock Neighborhood.

NORMANS WOE:—The large northernmost rock off the north end of the Upper Sister. There is a long reef extending most of the way from the Upper Sister to Normans Woe. No rocks visible north of Normans Woe; all clear water between it and Big Gull Rock. Nothing in sight above water, east, west or north of Normans Woe. There is a little showing of shoal water below the surface all around the rock within a circle of two rods. There is a broad channel on line East Winthrop church and John Merrill's cottage, in Outlet Bay; broad open channel, forty rods wide. Running southerly, after passing Normans Woe, swing directly to lowest point of Upper Sister, if desired, or to any point between that and the lower end of Ladies Delight Island.

There is a small shoal lying northeast from Normans Woe, but now fourteen inches under. (The writer passed over this shoal without touching, on the 12th of October, 1899, in the launch "Phyllis").

GOVERNORS LEDGES:—A long, straight, narrow sunken reef, three rods wide, well over towards Big Gull Rock, running northeast and southwest, now two feet out, between the shoal west of Ladies Delight and Big Gull Rock. A line from Tomahawk Point to head of Welch Bay passes through the middle of this ledge lengthwise.

LITTLE NARROWS:—The space between the east heel of Horseshoe Island and the extreme southerly point on Hodgdon's Island, (Glazier's Point). The approach from the south to Little Narrows has good open water; no rocks visible.

EAST CHANNEL:—The best channel here is between the east side of Gould's Rock and the lowest point of Hodgdon's Island, and is a little nearer said point than mid-stream.

GOULDS ROCK:—In the middle of the entrance to Little Narrows, at the southern extremity, there is a large high rock, now four feet out, having attached to it an old Wilder buoy.

EGG ROCK:—There is another rock, now three feet out, a little west of a line from Goulds Rock and Brigg's cottage on Belle Isle; also having a Wilder buoy. This rock stands about fifteen rods north of Goulds Rock. In passing this, the channel is also a little east of mid-stream.

LITTLE NARROWS:—West Channel:—There is also good water on the west side of Goulds Rock. It is safest to enter and leave Little Narrows near the middle, that is, midway between shores, as there is a high reef making out on the west side, at the mouth. It does not, however, extend as far as the middle. There is a broad, six-rod-wide channel west of Goulds Rock. There are two or three large flat-top rocks in the middle of this west channel, but they are now fourteen inches under. Soundings between Goulds Rock and the Horseshoe, show, in mid-channel, seven, eight, five and four feet.

There is also a six-rod-wide channel west of the rock lying north of Goulds Rock, (Egg Rock), before



CANOEISTS—AFTER DINNER.

reaching the ledge which stands off east from the east heel of the Horseshoe.

Also a good channel, two rods wide, running close to the big ledge off the extreme northeast end of the east heel of the Horseshoe. Keep one rod from the shore and thus run inside the ledge. Ledge is now two feet out.

PICNIC ROCK:—Large white ledge opposite Brigg's cottage, and between Horseshoe and Black Island.

CHANNEL BETWEEN PICNIC ROCK AND BLACK ISLAND:—Run on line from the ledge at the southwest end of Belle Isle, to bushes, or white stump on extreme southwest point of east heel of the Horseshoe. This takes you through the deepest part of channel on southwest end of Picnic Rock and avoids all rocks. There are no rocks on the west side of Picnic Rock. A boat may be run close up to the ledge at any except dead low water pitch; same on north end of Picnic.

Excepting the two rocks (Wilder's and Brigg's little Rock), in the direction of Brigg's cottage, there are no rocks off the north end of Picnic. All about the northeast corner of Picnic the water is now eight feet deep. Splendid diving point northeast from this northeasterly point of Picnic Rock.

There is a spur of ledge extending from a point fifteen feet west of the northeast corner of Picnic, in a northeasterly direction, for about twenty-five feet, but this ledge is now fully ten inches under water. It is a narrow, smooth, flat spur, about four feet wide, having deep water on either side.

There is now about two inches of water in a somewhat crooked channel at the south end of Picnic Rock. A launch drawing twenty inches would run through

in perfect safety, at mid-summer pitch, by running on line from the tallest pine tree on extreme southwest point of Belle Isle and the white stump on east heel of Horseshoe, on the little point which makes out westerly towards Frog Island. The large conical rock formerly standing in this passage was removed last October.

Running in a southerly direction around the south



ALWAYS PROMPT WHEN DUTY CALLS.

end of Picnic Rock on the line above specified, when past the lower end, after mid-summer pitch, bearslightly to the west, as the shore on the

east side of Black Island is a perfectly smooth ledge, having very deep water close in, at any pitch. Keep well in to the high ledge; yet the channel on line aforesaid is at least one and one-half rods wide at mid-summer pitch.

There is thirty feet of water off the north end of Picnic and its companion rocks. The same depth is maintained all the way across to Belle Isle. All clear and deep water on west side. There is ten feet within two rods of Picnic on this side; on east side, deep water whole length of Picnic; can run close in at all times.

There is another channel south of Picnic Rock, running east and west. Line from Big White Rock on east side of Black Island to the camp or cottage which shows on the mainland on east shore, looking through the gap on lower end of Hodgdon's Island, called Glaziers' Gap. To pass this channel, which is about one rod wide, place boat in position stern toward said camp (meaning Henry Emery's camp, occupied by the

Anabasikook (Club), and run straight for the big white rock on the east shore of Black Island. After passing Picnic, swing a little to the north, so as to strike the shore on Black Island about two rods north of said big rock, or at the foot of the little green cedar standing there. When within two rods of the shore, turn to the north and run in deep water all the way out. A little north of the course last named, when about half way from Picnic Rock to the big rock on Black Island, there is a high pointed rock, now about two feet out, and to pass this involves steering in quite close to the Black Island shore, as above directed. Give Picnic six rods on the north end and run clear at any pitch.

BLACK ISLAND:—There is plenty of water and bold shore on east side of Black Island, both above and below Picnic Rock. The water on Black Island shore south of Picnic, a single boat's length off, shows fifty feet in depth. Can run any kind of boat close up to the ledge all the way down east shore. Deep water all along Black Island on south side; no rocks in sight. The little cove on the south side also has good water; no rocks in sight.

MERRILLS GAP:—East Channel:—Making out from the southwest point of this Island, in a south-westerly direction, is a low flat reef, about two rods long, now two feet out. The gap between this point and Horseshoe Island, (Merrill's Gap), shows a good broad channel, at least two rods wide, east of Fisherman's Rock. This channel is now open, having about six inches of water, and is on line from extreme north end of west heel of the Horseshoe and Loon Island.

FISHERMANS ROCK:—Midway between Black Island and west heel of Horseshoe in Merrill's Gap there is a large high rock now four feet out.

MERRILLS GAP:—West Channel:—There is also a passage between west heel of Horseshoe Island and Black Island *west* of Fishermans Rock; the high middle rock there. A line from white painted boat house at Baileyville landing and the "Cut-Down" (meaning the low trees on Horseshoe Island on the east side of Horseshoe Cove, where wood has been cut and the space grown up to low bushes), shows a good channel through this passage.

MERRILLS SOUND:—All open and deep water in Merrills Sound between Black Island and west heel of Horseshoe; bold shore on both sides and at least fifteen feet deep in the middle; but few rocks off the west point of the west heel of Horseshoe. Six rods from the line of high-water mark, all around this point, shows good water. Soundings show thirty-five feet midway between north end of Black Island and north end of Horseshoe; deep all the way across; bold water on north side of Black Island clear in to the shore all the way round.

THE TURTLE:—About ten rods west of the narrow passage between Black Island and Belle Isle,—called Brigg's Gap—and midway between the two, is an enormous rock. There are no rocks near the Turtle; good water on all sides. The space between this rock and Black Island has deep water all the way across; perfectly safe channel at any pitch. Channel on north side of the Turtle also shows good water. There is but one rock here, now one foot out, close to Belle Isle point (meaning the southwest point). By keeping mid-stream between the Turtle and Belle Isle, or between the Turtle and Black Island, the passage is perfectly safe, and at least two rods wide, with water enough for large boats at any pitch.

ROCKS:—On a line from the Turtle to Mrs. Bai-

ley's cottage on Belle Isle, about half way up, there are several bad rocks, now just at the surface, but they are well in towards the Belle Isle shore, and not in a course likely to be taken by a launch.

CHALET:—There is deep water on all sides at Mrs. Bailey's landing on Belle Isle opposite cottage called "Chalet." Plenty of water for large boats at any pitch.

BELLE ISLE POINT:—A long reef makes out on the north end of Belle Isle, and low rocks are now peeping out for about fifteen rods, or about seventy-five rods north from the line of trees on the island. These rocks make out not more than six rods in a westerly direction, and show but little on the east side. The easternmost rocks are not more than in line with the general direction of the east shore of the Island. Deep water off the east lower point of Belle Isle; no rocks visible.

BAILEY ROCK:—There is a large and dangerous rock in a southwesterly direction from the southerly end of the Lower Sister, having chain two feet long. On line "Chalet" and the white boat house at Bailey-ville landing; also on line Richardson's camp and the northwest point of Hodgdon's Island. Several bad rocks extending about five rods in a southerly direction from Bailey Rock now just at the surface. Bailey Rock is about one hundred rods below the Lower Sister. All good water between Bailey Rock and south end of the Lower Sister. Soundings show ten, twenty-five, fifteen, ten feet all the way across.

SILVER DOCTOR:—On the southwest side of Lower Sister is an enormous white rock called the "Silver Doctor." Around this rock there is a shoal extending in all directions for about five rods. The rocks of



CAMPING ON THE HORSESHOE.

this shoal are low and flat, now just peeping out. No rocks close in to the west shore of the Lower Sister.

OWENS REEF:—A long reef makes out from the northwest corner of Lower Sister about fifteen rods long, pointing towards the line of the west shore of the Upper Sister. There is a broad channel, east and west, north of this reef, fully seventy-five rods wide and having deep water. There is but one other rock anywhere visible between the Sisters (Mascot Rock), excepting a few small, low rocks off the southwest corner of Upper Sister.

MASCOT ROCK:—There is one rock a little south of half way between the Sisters, on line with "Silver Doctor" and Welch cottage; now two feet out, and having a chain.

ROBERTSON'S ROADS:—There is a broad channel east and west, north of Mascot Rock, between it and the Upper Sister; safe course is on line Wing's house and the sand beach on *northerly* part of Robbins' point, (Sandy Hook).

HORSESHOE ISLAND:—Soundings show thirty-five feet opposite the ledge on west side, east heel just below Picnic Rock. Good water around the westerly side of east heel of Horseshoe; between this point and Frog Island no rocks; deep water; bold shore both sides; broad channel between Frog Island and east heel of Horseshoe; also between Frog Island and southerly end of Black Island; no rocks; no rocks visible in Horseshoe Cove anywhere.

HORSESHOE COVE:—All good water in Horseshoe Cove.

WILDERS ROCK:—A rock having a Wilder Buoy, standing four rods north of Picnic Rock, exactly in line

from northeast corner of Picnic to easternmost point of Belle Isle at low water; also in line westerly point of Hodgdon's Island (meaning the first point opening out above Belle Isle, and not the long point on Hodgdon's further up). It is a low flat rock, now about three inches out.

BRIGGS LITTLE ROCK:—About one rod to the northward of Wilders Rock, in line with the same and Brigg's cottage, is another flat rock, now two inches under. To guard the channel here a buoy should be placed on this rock; but a line from Brigg's Gap to Glazier's Gap, (meaning the open space on lower end of Hodgdon's Island), leaves this rock as well as Wilders Rock well to the south and west.

HARD PINE POINT:—The second point making out from the west shore of the lake below Carleton's cottage. It is covered with hard or Norway pine; trees rarely found in this State.

TODDY ROCK:—In the middle of the entrance to Martins' Cove, now two feet out. The best channel is on the south side of Toddy Rock, and close in to the main land; good water.

GLAZIERS GAP:—The space between Glaziers Point, (Lower east end Hodgdon's Island), and the main part of the island, has a channel at mid-summer pitch, a little north of midway between the bushes on the Point and the bushes on the shore; no large rocks in the middle; low and quite flat; now two feet out.

GLAZIERS COVE:—Bad rocks here; see Chart.

GRASS ISLAND SHOAL:—The rock which marks the northerly end of this shoal called Grass Island Rock, now about eight inches out, is on line Crow Is-

land and Davenport's, (formerly Weston Lewis' cottage). The shoal runs out in a westerly direction quite abruptly from this rock, for about two rods and then takes the form of a circle, the easternmost side being exactly on line with the westerly point on Molazigan Island—just below Ogden's old wharf—and Davenport cottage. The diameter of this circle is about ten rods.

On either side of Grass Island shoal there is broad,



A. DAVENPORT—FARR'S COVE.

open water, with bold shores, both on Horseshoe Island and on the main land. There are no rocks in sight and soundings show deep water.

KILGORES ROCK:—Ten rods below Grass Island, and in line with the point on the west side of Molazigan, and Davenport cottage; now fifteen inches out; also on line from Spears' camp on the east shore, and the Hemlock tree in the edge of the woods, on the point of Hodgdon's Island below Little Narrows. This rock has deep water all around it, but marks the northerly end

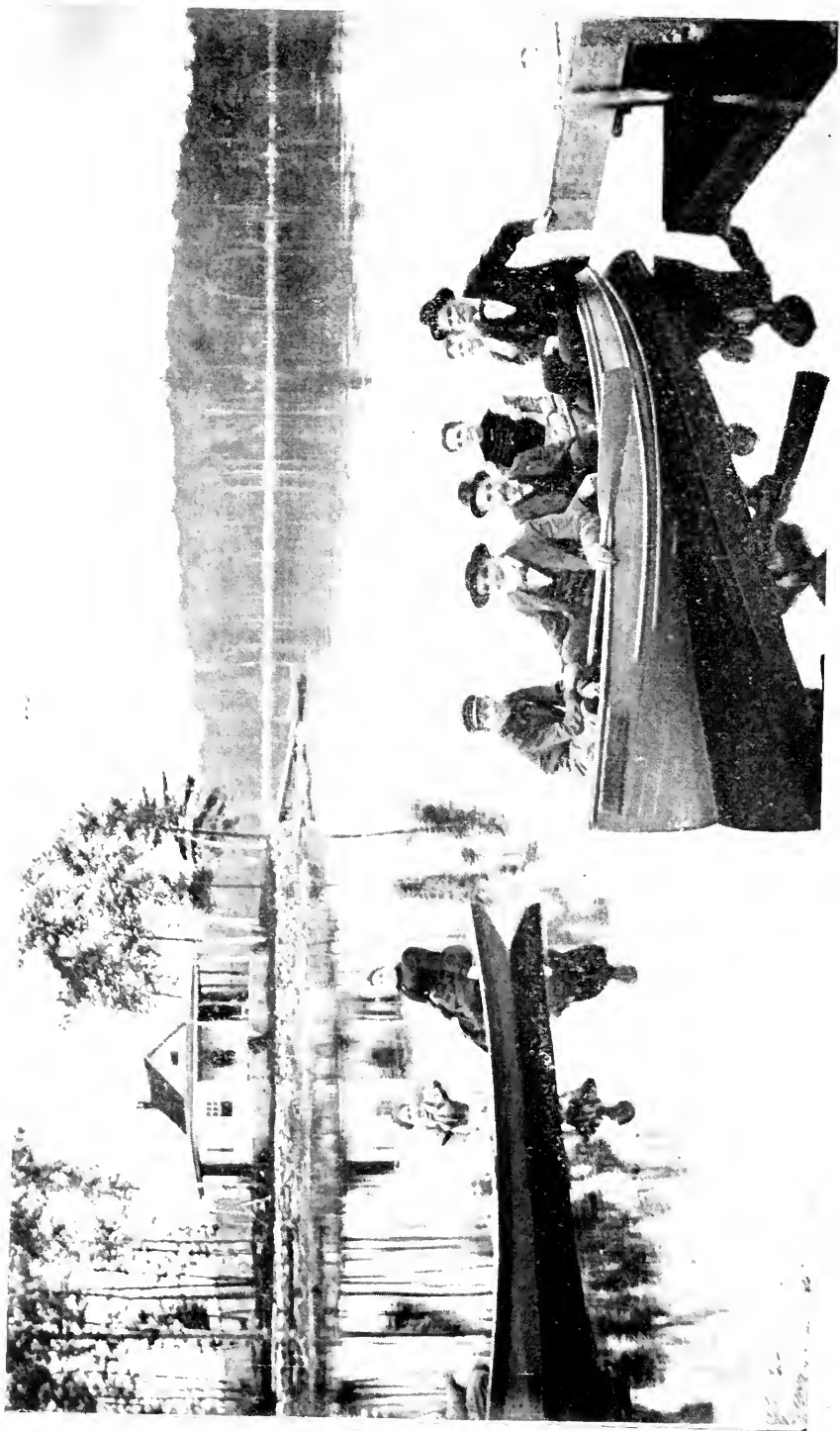
of a second shoal, extending in a southerly direction about three rods.

There is a ten foot channel below Grass Island running east and west, exactly on a line from the big white ledge on the Horseshoe, (about half way between the Little Narrows and the southerly end of the Island), to a tall green pine on the east shore, a little south of the lowest point in the growth of trees there.

GRASS ISLAND COURSE:—To pass Grass Island and Kilgores Rock, and the shoal below it, leaving all to the eastward, run on line from Ogden's Point on Hodgdon's Island, to Davenport's cottage. All deep water here; or, run from Charles Howard's cottage (first cottage below Molazigan Point), to Davenport boat house, as this leaves Grass Island, with all its rocks and shoals to the westward.

A line from a point on Horseshoe Island, about half way down between Little Narrows and the lower end of the Island, and Kilgores point (where he is going to build a cottage, and has already built a sea-wall), leaves all of Grass Island with its rocks and shoals to the southward. All good water above this point. A line from Spears Camp to big white ledge on Horseshoe leaves Grass Island and all its rocks and shoals to the north. Deep water on this line all the way, at any pitch. But to *find* the shoal, line from said white ledge striking the east shore about four rods south of a tall green pine.

DAVENPORT SHOAL:—There is a small shoal lying just north of Davenport cottage, the southerly side of which is on line Spears camp and Carleton's cottage. The east side of this shoal is on line Crow Island and Davenport cottage. It is about ten rods long running north and south. Plenty of deep water



C. J. HIGGINS COTTAGE—FARR'S COVE.

north of it; also good water between the lower end and Davenport cottage. Line Molazigan Point and Higgins cottage in Farris Cove, leaves it all to the eastward. This shoal is low, showing no high rocks, the highest now being six inches out; broad channel, ten rods wide, on side next to Davenport cottage, running east and west, below this shoal.

SPEARS BROOK:—There is a little brook running into the lake very near Spears camp. It is the outlet of a small pond called "Lily Pond," about four hundred yards from the lake. The brook is navigable for canoes and small boats up to about the first of August. Pink pond lilies are found here.

BEEBLE BUG:—The island off the west side of Davenport point is called "Beetle Bug." There is a passage at the east end, between it and the shore, running within fifteen feet of the big rock on the mainland. All deep water there; only about two inches of gravel bottom showing now. Channel at least one rod wide. Good water all around Beetle Bug. Only one rock, now six inches under, close in to the west end of the island, about twenty feet from the high water mark line of the island. All good water on the south side of Beetle Bug.

FARRIS COVE:—All good water in Farris Cove, except Higgin's Rock,—now just at the surface—and a little group of rocks, just peeping out, directly in front of Higgin's cottage.

HIGGINS ROCK:—Now at the surface, is in the middle of Farris Cove and is usually marked by a buoy or flag. South of the group of rocks in front of Higgin's cottage, clear up to the shore, there is plenty of water. This group of rocks stands about ten rods from the shore off Higgin's Point.

LONGFELLOW ROCK:—A sunken ledge about ten feet square, having deep water on all sides, now fifteen inches under, and on line Cram's Point and Baileyville landing; also on line Carleton cottage, and the southeast point of Horseshoe Island; also on line Cape Spaulding and the point north of Longfellow's meadow. About twelve feet northwest of this ledge is another rock now fifteen inches under.

FARRS ROCK:—Rock having a Wilder buoy, near the northeast point of Cape Spaulding, quite near the shore at this point. There is little danger of running so close in with a launch as to strike it.

BRENDA COVE:—Just south of the second point below Longfellow's meadow is Brenda Cove, showing plenty of water and good anchorage at any pitch.

BLOW HOLE:—Between Big Narrows and Cram's Point is a broad sheet of open water called the "Blow Hole." There are no rocks or shoals visible, excepting close in to the shores. All deep water.

CARLETONS REACH:—All good water through Carletons Reach.



"BRENDA"—CAPT BEN. TENNEY.

CRAMS POINT:—Small rocks make out from Crams Point in a westerly direction for about ten rods from the line of high water mark; outside of these the water is deep and open. No rocks visible between Crams Point and Richards' cottage. No rocks visible between Richards' cottage and the island opposite, now to be called Richards' Island. All clear open water. No rocks visible in middle of Wentworth's Cove; also supposed to be open water. Some rocks on east side, near shore. (See Chart.) Line from Cram's Point to the horseshed, which opens out just past Howard's Point, (meaning the lowest point of the point of Hemlock trees, making south from Wentworth's boat house), leaves all of the Daisy Rocks to the south.

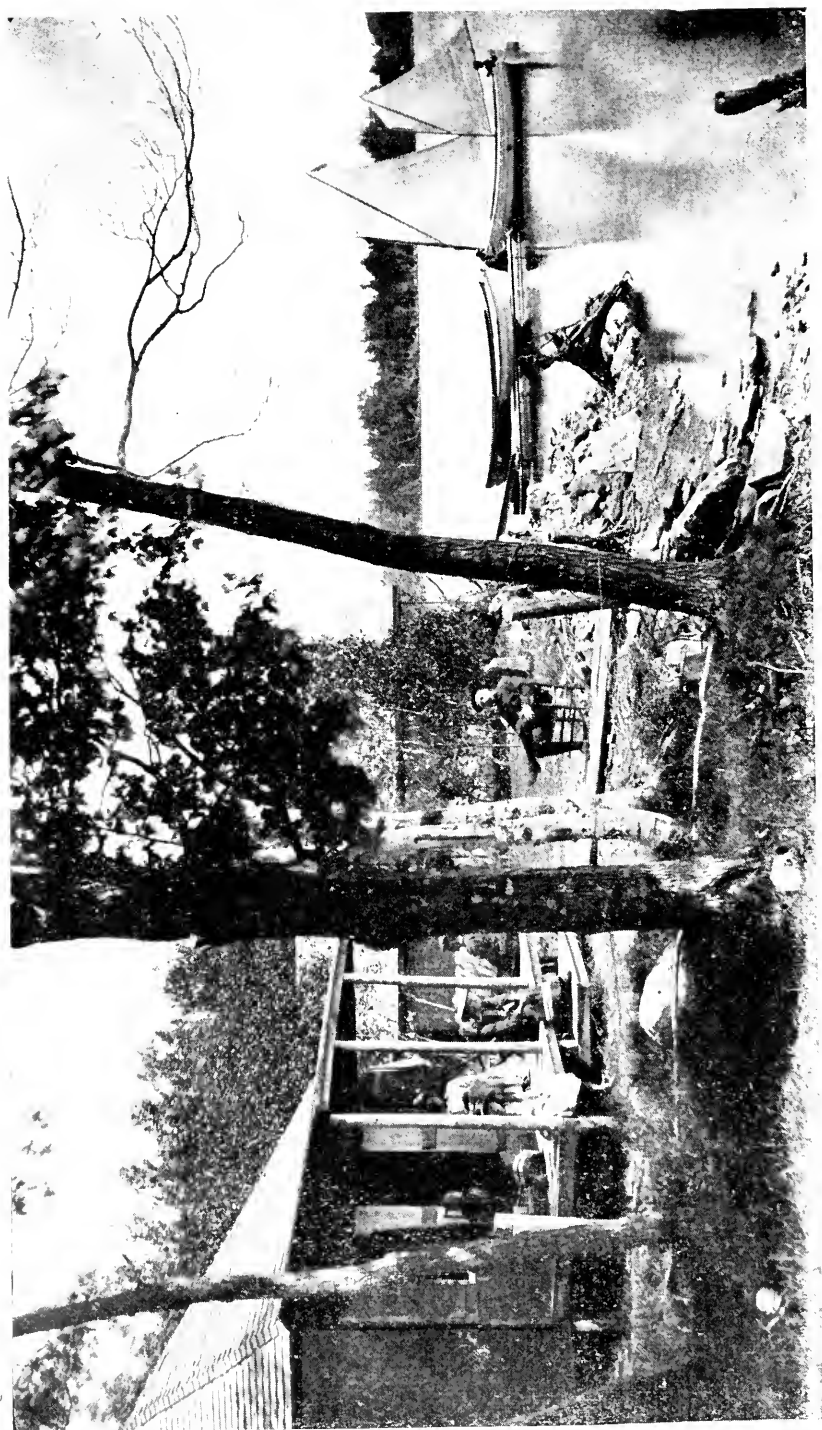
DAISY ROCKS:—Group northeast of Richards' Island; two feet out.

There is a deep channel between Daisy Rocks and Richards' Island, on line Richards' camp and the highest point of woods on the high ridge, in southerly direction from Richards' camp. Very deep water between Daisy Rocks and Richards' Island. A line from Wentworth's boat house to Ballard's buildings on the hill, leaves the Daisy Rocks well to the westward.

To run from Richards' camp east to Goodwin basin, run on line from said camp to a point four rods south of the yellow cottage (McCausland's), to a stone wall. This leaves all rocks to left and right.

GOODWIN'S BASIN:—Name of large pool or basin on east shore, east of Wentworth's Cove.

GRETCHEN ROCKS:—There is a large group of high rocks in the middle of this basin, now seven feet out, called Gretchen Rocks. About four rods southwest of Gretchen Rocks are two sharp rocks, now fourteen inches out, called The "Twins." Six rods fur-



RICHARDS—WHITMORE CAMP, 1893.

ther, in a southwesterly direction, are two more sharp rocks, now fifteen inches out, called the "Cherubs." Between the Twins and Cherubs there is a deep channel. To pass between Twins and Cherubs run on line from Richards' camp, to a point four rods south of the yellow cottage above mentioned (McCausland's), to stone wall; good water all the way; or, in passing, leave Gretchen Rocks eight rods to the north, as this puts boat in mid-channel twixt Twins and Cherubs.

BASIN SHOAL:—There is a small shoal, now six inches under, on line Gretchen Rocks and the "Bight," extending southerly towards the north end of Long Island.

All open water in Goodwin's Basin east, north and west of Gretchen Rocks, except a group of low rocks, now six inches out, on the northwest side of Gretchen Rocks. No rocks on east shore. Can run close in shore at any point. After passing Gretchen Rocks, running south, keep well in towards the shore on east side, and, to pass the "Bight," (meaning the narrowest part between the north end of Long Island and the mainland), keep well to the left of mid-channel, swinging well in to the east and south shore, until just barely through the narrowest part of the "Bight;" then swing directly into mid-channel, as there is a low rock on the north side of the passage, now four inches out, about two rods from the stumps, at high-water mark.

At midsummer pitch there is plenty of water in this channel a little to the east of mid-channel; all clear water. There is a channel there now (October 15, 1899) deep enough for a rowboat to pass.

There is good open water all the way down between Long and Pinkham's Island; no rocks visible between the shores except the little rocks off south end of Pinkham. (See Chart.) Running south, after pass-

ing between the Twins and Cherubs, turn at once into mid-stream, to run between Long and Pinkham's Islands.

PINKHAM'S SOUND:—All clear water from shore to shore through this sound; deep water and entirely free from rocks. All clear water off south end of Long Island.

GOODWIN'S POINT:—Point making out in a northerly direction at the southerly extremity of Pinkham's Sound. Reef six rods long, off the north end of the little island off Goodwin's Point; a very low reef; no rocks in the middle anywhere about Goodwin's Point.

TRUE'S COVE:—No rocks visible anywhere in True's Cove, except those on the extreme west side of the entrance, called Townes' Rocks; all clear open water.

TOWNES' ROCKS:—There are several rocks standing about forty yards off the northeast point of Norris Island, at mouth of True's Cove, now eight inches out; but a line from the south end of Charles Goodwin's Island to the club house, at the upper end of True's Cove, leaves all these rocks to the westward.

THE HYPOCRITES:—There are several low rocks, now two feet out, visible off the southerly end of Charles Goodwin's Island, extending in a southwesterly direction; but a line from the trees on the point at the south end of Charles Goodwin's Island, to the eastern point of Ballard's Bay, leaves all these rocks to the northward; and a line from Townes' cottage in True's Cove to the old wood-colored house on the west shore, under the tall elms, leaves the Hypocrites to the west and south, and the A-B-C Rocks to the east and north. There are no rocks visible between the Hypocrites and the south shore of the lake (meaning across

"Norris Point"). To run from True's Cove to clear Cram's Point and then head up the lake, a line from Townes' cottage to the old wood-colored house aforesaid, or to the barn partly hidden by trees, with its gable towards the lake, leaves all rocks to left and right.

GRAPE ISLAND REEF:—A long, low reef off the north end of Grape Island, eight inches out, extends about fifteen rods towards Two Tree Island.

A-B-C ROCKS:—Three rocks off the northwest side of Charles Goodwin's Island, now eighteen inches out.

TINY ROCK:—Off the northwest side of Thomas Goodwin's Island, now two feet out.

ABANAKI ROCK:—There is a large rock, now just at the surface, about half way between Sprague's Island and Little Prescott Island.

THREE PIGS:—Three rocks off the southwest corner of Little Prescott Island, eight inches out. A line from the open field, on main land south of Long Island, to south end of Sprague Island, leaves them to the north and east.

CHAIN ROCK:—About 25 rods west of Little Prescott; one foot out, and has a staple and chain.

LITTLE PRESCOTT ROCK:—Southeast of Little Prescott Island, eight inches out, much nearer Little Prescott than Long Island. A mid-channel course between Pinkham and Long Island is perfectly safe and avoids this rock.

NORRIS ROCK:—About eight rods off the middle part of Norris Point, now ten inches under.

TOWNES' LANDING:—Good deep water all about Townes' Landing and wharf.

Midway between any of these islands, in any direction at mid-summer pitch, there is a broad, ten-rod channel of deep water.

PINKHAM'S SOUND CHANNEL:—There is a broad, fifty-rod-wide channel, to run from lower end of Long Island out between Little Prescott Island and the rocks on north end of Charles Goodwin's Island. A line from the open field on mainland, showing south of Long Island, to the large barn with gable toward the lake, in northwesterly direction, or to any part of the

lake above Two Tree Island, leads through the centre of this channel.

HOWES' LEDGE.

—Sunken ledge nearly on line between Two Tree and Lone Tree Islands. Long Ledge, now fifteen inches out, on line south end of Lovers' Island and a bunch of green trees on the south end of Grape Island. This ledge, including the shoal connected with it, is about ten rods long and six rods wide, run-



Catamaran—"Estelle H."—Capt.
C. K. Howe.

ning southeast and northwest. The shoal extends easterly, to a line from Two Tree to Lone Tree Island. There are rocks all around the edge of this shoal, now just at the surface. A line from the east side of Two Tree to the north end of Sheep Island, leaves both ledge and shoal to the west. Forty feet north of this shoal, all deep water. Half way from this shoal to Two Tree Island, is a broad channel fifty rods wide, running east

and west, on a line from a point in the middle of Grape Island, to Spider Island.

Plenty of water between Lone Tree and Two Tree Islands in straight line, although close, for this just leaves Howes Ledge and the shoal to the westward. There is good water east of Two Tree.

TWO TREE ISLAND:—There is a long shoal of low rocks, now showing six inches out, on west side of upper end, extending twenty rods in a westerly direction but none extending more than seven rods on the east side; then all good water. On north side of the same, all low rocks, now six inches out, and all within six rods of the shore, on the north side of the Island. The long, low shoal, which is most to be avoided, makes out to the westward from Two Tree, the westernmost rocks being on line Welch cottage and Niles' new camp at the lower end of the lake. This line leaves all the other rocks belonging to Two Tree to the eastward. A line from Richards' camp to the north side of Spider, leaves all of the Two Tree rocks to the south; but this line is very close to the westernmost rock, so, in running this course, swerve a little to the north, in passing Two Tree.

SPIDER ISLAND:—Off the northeast corner of Spider, say about twenty rods, there is a broad, flat-topped rock, just peeping out, in line with Spider and Richards' camp. There is another similar rock northeast of Spider, but a line from lower end of Horseshoe to Niles' new camp leaves all the Spider rocks to the west. On the east and southeast side of Spider there are no rocks; may run now, at low water, with row boat, to the ledge on the southeast corner, or to the middle of the Island. Here there is a low flat shore extending eight rods east; pebbly bottom; good landing for large boats at mid-summer pitch.

DUCK ROCKS:—About fifty rods above the first point above Spider, and thirty rods from shore, there is a large shoal of rocks, now ten inches out.

LONE TREE ISLAND:—There is plenty of water between Lone Tree and Howes Ledge and Shoal; no rocks visible; also between Lone Tree and Wilcox Islands.

WILCOX ISLAND:—Small island off north end of Sheep Island.

There are no high rocks between Spider and Lovers Islands, but water is shoal, and small rocks are peeping out all over the space. At midsummer pitch there is plenty of water anywhere between these islands.

LOVERS ISLAND SHOAL:—The shoal on west end of Lovers Island, now at the surface, extends nearly half way across to the west mainland, but all good water from there to the Sand-Spit, making out from the mainland. The Sand-Spit on the west side of the channel makes out about ten rods; then deep water. A run midway between trees on island and trees on shore, perfectly safe at any pitch.

HARVARD CAMP GROUND—"CAMP WHISKERS:—There are no high rocks south of the beach on Lovers Island; (meaning the beach on the southwest side of the Island); can run launch nearly to the beach even at low water. Good landing there at midsummer pitch; also there is good landing on beach, on north side of the easterly end at midsummer.

There are no rocks in sight above water, between Lovers and Pine Islands. No rocks visible up or down west shore of mainland from this point.

There are no rocks in sight off the east side of north

end of Pine Island opposite the Ledge; but the water there is shoal, rocks now about one foot under; some low rocks showing off the north end of Pine Island for about six rods. No rocks in sight off the southwest end of Pine; beautiful long gravel beach extending over the whole south end of the Island, flanked by deep water all around.

No rocks in sight between Pine and Merrills Islands; all clear open water; but there is a small shoal off the northeast corner of Merrills. No rocks off the east side; all deep water clear in to the high ledge.

No rocks visible in lower bay, anywhere between Niles and Sheep Island. Good anchorage close in to Dismal Swamp and deep water around Eagle Rock, (the great black ledge on lower west end of Sheep Island).



UP THE JUGGERNAUT—"SINGLE FILE."

Entrance to Juggernaut Stream.

Also Called Upper Cobbosseecontee.

The channel here, though deep, is very crooked, and the margins filled with stumps and sunken logs; but a close observance of the following directions, will, it is believed, prove sufficient for its safe navigation.

To enter the stream, run on line from Richards Camp to Brown's boat house, (meaning the building almost concealed by trees, on the west shore of the mainland, opposite the cottage on Bluebell Island, below

Niles new camp), until a line is reached running from Ballard's house on the hill, to the old, forked, high, dead tree, on east shore of Oak Island, now having a cross-board; then steer for the south edge of a clump of evergreen trees, surrounded by hardwood trees—on west shore of the mainland below Oak Island, (this clump is on line Niles new camp and board nailed on old stub, standing very near the west margin of the stream at the elbow; so, run either for the clump, or for the stub with the board), till on line Brown's boat-house and west end of Lovers Island; then turn and run north on this last named line, till on line Niles new camp and the two tall, dead stubs, on the west shore of the lake, just in the edge of the swamp. (These tall stubs stand alone by themselves, are forked at the top, and look to stand about ten feet apart); then run, on a slight sweep across the upper end of Oak Island, for a tall, dead, stub, leaning heavily to the south. Run close in to this stub, as it stands just at the west edge of the stream at the turn, (within eight feet, although the channel here is six rods wide and very deep); then turn, and run in a southwesterly direction, steering for a tall stub having a long board nailed across it.

The course up stream from this point opens out itself, and is well defined by the tall stubs on either side which border the margin of the stream. Keep mid-

stream till within about six rods of the next turn, and opposite the old dead tree with high branches extending from the south side. A shoal here extends clear across the stream, now six inches under. Plenty of water, however, at mid-summer pitch.



TWO VETERANS.

There is another shoal extending across the stream, just above Brown's upper landing gate, now six inches under. The channel here is mid-stream. Deep water between these two shoals.

At the next turn in the stream there is a large, tall, dead stub, on the west shore; best water opposite the stub is on the east side of mid-stream.

INDIAN ROCK:—Indian Rock stands up-stream about half way between the last mentioned stub and the fence on west shore. There is good water on the east side opposite Indian Rock. Having passed this rock, going up-stream, steer abruptly across the stream towards the fence, to mid-stream; then up, mid-stream; good water. Keep mid-stream to next old fence and willow bushes—ten rods up—then deep water all the way; no rocks or other obstructions. Low flat shores both sides all the way to the ruins of the old bridge. Good water either side of the pier; then keep mid-stream.

SHORT CUT:—From Juggernaut Stream to reach the lake without returning to the mouth, bring the tall stubs, or even the green trees standing on the north end of Oak Island in line with middle point of trees on Pine Island; then run for this middle point. The bottom here is lower than at any other point through the swamp, very soft, and perfectly level, but having plenty of stumps, logs and snags on either side.

HODGDONS ISLAND:—There is bold water all along the west and northwest shore of Hodgdon's, also on all sides of Tomahawk Point; no rocks whatever; bold shore and deep water. No rocks between Belle Isle and Hodgdon's Island.

POMPADOUR BEND:—Good water all around the little hooked point on the west side of Hodgdon's Island opposite north end of Belle Isle, and along the

bend or cove on northwest shore; beautiful long, high ledge at the hooked point and very bold water close in shore.

MILLIKENS REEF:—Half way between the two northerly points on Hodgdon's Island, there is a long ledge running northeast and southwest, now two feet out, but having deep, clear water all around; also between it and the northeast point.

THE ELEPHANT:—Now five feet out. This rock stands about two rods south of Hawkes' road-way, and six rods west of the sea wall, on the east shore of the lake, and directly opposite a cedar tree. There are no rocks near it. There is a good, broad, four-rod channel on east side of this rock; plenty of water also on west, south and north sides. It is about ten rods below Hawkes' boat house and has a good ring and staple on top, but no chain.

BLACK POINT:—The point making out from the east shore, about half way between Hammond's grove and Camp Comfort. There are two rocks off this point now six inches out, and boats should not run within six rods of shore after mid-summer.

WEST SHORE, SOUTH BAY:—There are rocks in sight off nearly every point along this shore, and it would be unsafe to run close in at low water, but all safe at mid-summer pitch.

JOCK-ME-YAW STREAM:—This stream is navigable for launches for two miles or thereabouts above "Three Bridges." The "Brenda" made this trip during the summer of 1898.

SHELTER HARBOR:—There is good shelter from southerly winds on the northwest side of Long Point, there being a V-shaped space of good open water, just behind the point; the apex of the space being at

the Point and the widest part about opposite the trees on the north end of the Point. Inside this space there is muddy bottom and no rocks. Outside the space, on the west, there is a narrow line of dangerous rocks, now at the surface, forming the westerly line of the "V," which at the broad extremity is about six rods wide; the shore line being quite bold and having only a few low rocks.

LAGOON BROOK CHANNEL:—Channel from the lake to the foot-bridge at Hammond's grove, is perfectly straight and on line from the southern-most upright bridge support, of the two which span the brook, to southeast corner of Reid's new cottage. A continuation of the east line of the ell of Mr. Soule's cottage would strike the lake at the point where the channel strikes the shore at low water mark, which is just twenty-four yards from Soule's wall; water being eight inches deep at this end.



"MASCOTTE"—S. F. DAVENPORT—LAKE VIEW INN.

Hotels and Boarding-Houses About the Lake.

The principal hotels, summer boarding houses and sportsmen resorts are as follows:

The Lake House, kept by Joseph Emery, P. O. address, Manchester, Me., and the Lake View Inn, by H. B. Pinkham, P. O. Hallowell, Me., are situated at the Outlet, five miles west of Hallowell, and afford ample and attractive accommodations for sportsmen and pleasure seekers. A large fleet of easy rowing boats is always in order and ready for use, with competent guides to conduct parties to the fishing grounds, or points of interest about the lake; also sail boats, launches and canoes are in constant readiness.

Telephonic communication will soon be established at the Outlet connecting with all parts of the state.

Great efforts have been made during the past fifteen years to stock the lake with trout, bass and salmon. Several fine land-locked salmon have already been taken at Salmon Rocks in this vicinity, and the square-tailed, speckled trout are daily taken at this and many other points.

The Outlet also affords additional fishing and canoeing facilities, owing to its being situated at the head of Cobbosseecontee stream—twenty miles long—always navigable for canoes, and abounding in fish. When it is too boisterous to fish on the lake the angler is often handsomely rewarded by casting a line from the dam below the Outlet, or upon the swift waters of the stream.

The drinking water at these hotels, and, in fact the same may be said of all the hotels about the lake, is of the purest and best. Mr. Pinkham, of the Lake View,

claims to have recently discovered a new and apparently inexhaustible spring of pure water upon his premises, which, by analysis, seems to rival the famous "Poland Spring" water.

At the extreme southern end of the lake is the Prospect House, kept by Mr. J. S. Ballard, P. O. address, Litchfield, Me. This House is most delightfully located on the crest of a high hill overlooking the lake and the entire country for miles around. No better entertainment can be found, either for sportsmen or persons desiring quiet rest from the noise and bustle of active life, than at this delightful spot, always open, summer and winter. Within five minutes' walk of the House is a fine observatory, from which a glorious view of nearly the whole county can be obtained. The beautiful walks and drives hereabouts are unsurpassed. Boats are always in readi-

OUTLET BAY—STEAMER "GOLDEN ROD"—C. L. SPAULDING.



ness for rowing, fishing or sailing. It is within four miles of the nearest railroad station, at Monmouth Centre, and eight miles from Gardiner, and has telephonic connection.

Another most attractive resort for sportsmen and summer visitors is the Cobbosseecontee House, in Monmouth, kept by Mr. Charles Brown, P. O. address, Monmouth Centre, Me. This House is delightfully situated on the southwest side of the lake, on very high land overlooking the same, three miles from post office and railway station, at Monmouth Centre. Here are fine boats and other fishing and shooting accommodations. It is connected by telephone. In season, at this point, there is fine duck, woodcock and grouse shooting, and also trout, bass, pickerel and perch fishing.

Within thirty minutes' walk of the House is established one of the State fish hatcheries, furnishing a never ending source of interest, with its millions of tiny specimens of the trout and salmon tribe. The tame deer, pheasants, grouse, wild ducks, and other game birds of Maine, also furnish much interest.

QUAKER ROAD:—On the east shore of the lake above the Outlet, peace and quiet seem to reign supreme at the farms and cottages. The neighborhood was early settled by Friends, or Quakers, as they are sometimes called. Summer board may usually be obtained either at established boarding houses or at the farms; and, always on Sunday, and many times during the week, the quiet, peace-loving folk, may be seen wending their way to the little Quaker Meeting House on the hill overlooking the lake.

Down at the shore in this vicinity, within a few years, a colony of summer cottagers has taken up its abode, and desirable building lots are already difficult to obtain.

BRAINERD FARM—HEAD OF MANCHESTER BAY.





HALCYON COTTAGE—MANCHESTER BAY - H. C. Lewis, St. Louis.

MANCHESTER:—The village of Manchester, four miles from Augusta and Hallowell, is situated at the junction of the old stage road, from Augusta to Winthrop, and the road to Readfield and Wayne. Also the Hallowell, Quaker, and East Manchester and Mt. Vernon and Farmington roads meet at this point. Manchester has a hotel, post office, two east and west stage and mail lines daily, general store, boys' boarding school, church, grammar school, steam saw mill, blacksmith shop, carriage manufactory, paint shop, etc., within five minutes' walk of the lake.

HAMMOND'S GROVE, at the extreme northeasterly end of the lake, at the head of Manchester Bay, contains at present by far the largest settlement of summer visitors, numbering at this time some twenty families. Many of the houses here show a liberal expendi-

ture of money and taste, and are built upon lines of the most approved modern seaside villa. It is a charming spot, covered with swaying, towering pines, that have doubtless looked down, in their primeval grandeur, upon the placid waters of the bay, for centuries.

Most of the building lots are already occupied by a "camp" or cottage. A few fine lots however are still for sale. Here during the long heated summer term, the "lovers of earth and sea and sky" assemble; many from cities near by, and many from the parched and withering atmosphere of the cities of the far West, to enjoy the delectable sports of canoeing, sailing, bathing, tramping, fishing, etc. Here is the fine farm and market-garden of Mr. L. H. Hammond, (the original owner of all, and the present owner of the greater part of the grove bearing his name, and the pioneer cottage builder on the lake), with its comfortable house, fine barns and farm buildings. Mr. Hammond always holds himself in readiness, with comfortable vehicles to convey visitors and their belongings to and from the nearest railroad and steamboat connections. His house is also connected by telephone.

Here, during the season of 1898, Mr. R. W. Soule, of Augusta, built "Summehawis," a large and beautiful cottage, intending it for a permanent summer home. Mr. Soule is also the owner of several pretty, rentable cottages in the vicinity.

In the autumn of 1899, William H. Reid, also of Augusta, finished "Camp Edgemere," a most attractive, commodious and sightly summer residence, upon the site he has occupied for a number of years, in a much smaller cottage.

Mr. Reid is the owner of several very desirable cottages at the Grove.

The question of permanence concerning the resi-

dences at Lake Cobbosseecontee, and the desirability of its environs as a summer resort, has long since been settled. People have "come to stay." The future of the place is established, and the time near at hand when it will be made more easily accessible, (by electric or steam communication) to the principal cities of the state.



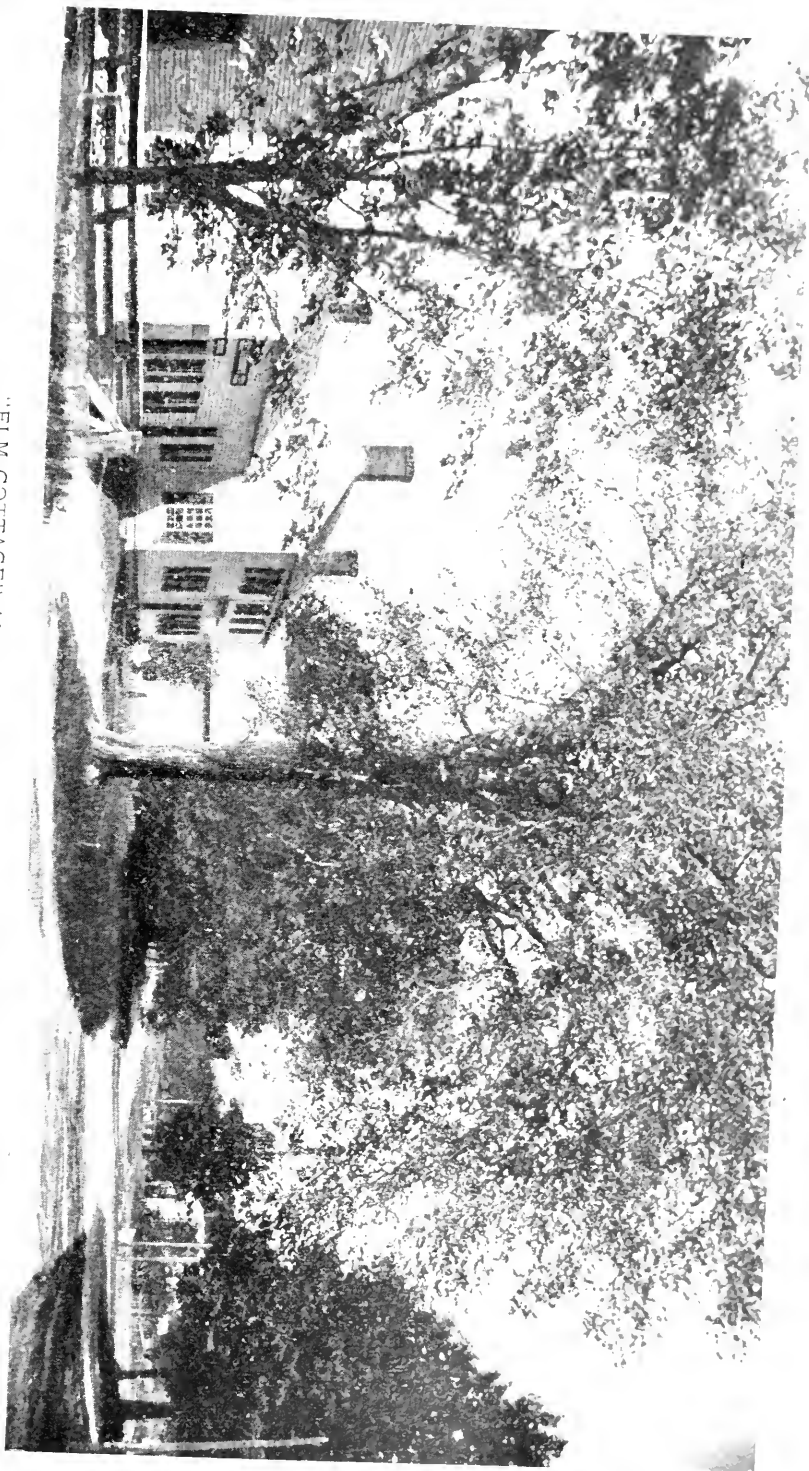
PINE GABLES.

WM. H. BREED.

EAST WINTHROP:—The village of East Winthrop is delightfully situated at the head of East Winthrop Bay, on the extreme north-westerly side of the lake, and affords abundant, inexpensive and wholesome attractions for the summer visitor. Good fishing also here abounds. Situated on the old stage road, midway between Augusta and Winthrop, it has a postoffice with two daily mails, a general provision store, fine summer boarding houses, boats, etc., and close by, on a slightly eminence overlooking the lake, and in direct line of the cooling southern breezes, is the little village church, the mellow notes of whose evening bell may be heard for miles around.

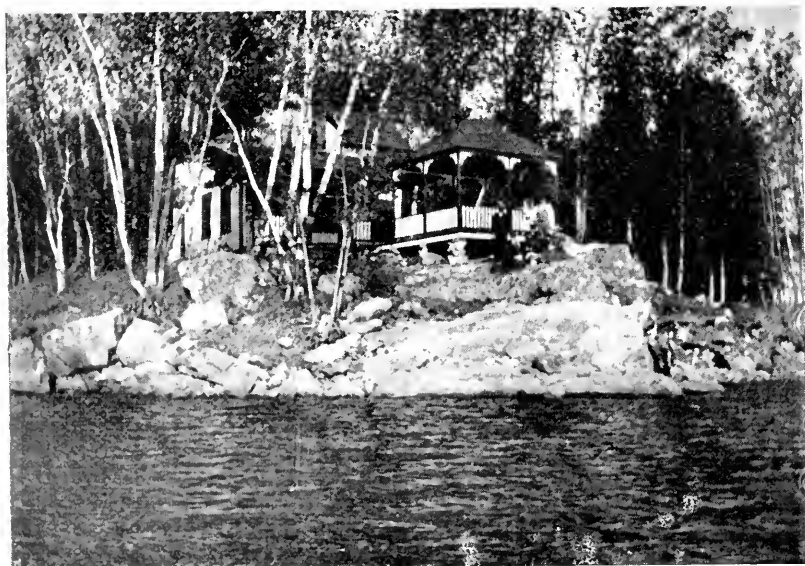
Accommodations at East Winthrop may be obtained by addressing G. A. Wadsworth, "Elm Cottage;" W. L. Mace, of the Fruit Farm boarding house; or V. C.

"ELM COTTAGE" AND EAST W. INTROP POST OFFICE.



Jackson, of "Cobbosseecontee Cottage." Close by, at the shore of the lake, the Augusta Wheel Club has its headquarters, clubhouse, sailboats, etc.

WINTHROP CENTRE:—Winthrop Centre, sometimes known as "Baileyville" on account of the extensive Oil Cloth Works there of Charles M. Bailey's Sons, is a quiet little hamlet, well down on the west shore of the lake, about two miles below East Winthrop, and on the stage road to Winthrop. The residents here are mostly Friends, and here they have built a handsome Church. No handsomer farms and farm buildings are to be found in New England than those extending from this point to the extreme lower end of the lake, beginning with those owned by the Baileys and by different branches of the family. At Baileyville Bay there is a beautiful pine grove, also attractive summer cottages and boat houses and good boat landings. Directly opposite, on Belle Isle, is the picturesque little Swiss chalet owned by Mrs. Hannah



CEDAR BLUFF—BELLE ISLE

E. W. Briggs.

J. Bailey, and the no less unique cottage of Mrs. L. C. Elliot. Just beyond "The Turtle" and Briggs' Gap, perched high upon a solid rock, looking down over Picnic Rock, through the vista of trees on the neighboring islands, into the calm waters of Horseshoe Cove, stands the coziest of all island homes, owned by Dr. Geo. W. Bailey, of Philadelphia, and Mr. E. W. Briggs, of Winthrop Centre. The spot is called "Cedar Bluff."

'Tis said that the speckled beauties of the lake are so numerous hereabouts, and so tame, that they feed from the occupants' hands.

EAST MONMOUTH:—East Monmouth is situated on the southwest side of the lake, midway between Cobbosseecontee and Anabasikook Lakes, on that part of Cobbosseecontee or "Juggernaut" stream which flows between said lakes. Here is a dam and bridge crossing the stream, a general store and postoffice. Summer visitors are also accommodated here. Address S. H. Jones.

The stream at this point possesses a charm to the lover of nature which is simply indescribable. Below the dam and falls is a broad sheet of foaming rapids meandering down through mossy banks and luxuriant low-branching willows, growing, partly in the stream and partly upon the banks, which, in midsummer, are covered with lilies, fleur-de-lis and cardinal flowers, with here and there glimpses of broad fields of daisies and buttercups. Again, just below Indian Rock, it turns abruptly from a high wooded bank and flows on between shores of long grasses, gradually growing erratic and confused, till it mingles with the waters of the "Jockmeyaw," and, together, they lose themselves in the great South Bay.

Here is the canoeist's paradise, for when the lake is too tempestuous for his frail craft, he may glide about



ON THE JUGGERNAUT JUST BELOW ANABASIKOOK.

in the quiet waters of these two streams and find enjoyment for days and days. The "Jock" is navigable for two miles or more beyond the "Three Bridges."

By no means the least attractive spot on the lake is that chosen by the Hon. L. T. Carleton, of Winthrop, at present Chairman of the Board of Fish & Game Commissioners of the State, for his summer home. Close to the entrance of the fine harbor and good fishing ground afforded by Longfellow's Meadow, and directly opposite "Tenney's Narrows," in full view of both the upper and lower ends of the lake, and swept by the cooling breezes of the "Blow Hole" and "Great South Bay," the occupant of this spot will be able to enjoy about all that the lake affords.

In the rear of Carleton cottage is "Pulpit Rock;" an enormous boulder, some fifteen feet high, close to the path leading from the landing at Longfellow's Meadow up through the woods to the Longfellow house and the high road. It is well worth a visit and many are the speculations concerning its character and formation.

A very attractive part of the lake, although hitherto but little visited by summer residents, doubtless on account of their unfamiliarity with the rocks and channels there, is that on the south-east shore, stretching from Cram's Point down through Goodwin's Basin, Pinkham's Sound, True's Cove and Ballard's Bay, and among the islands in that vicinity.

Running east from Cram's Point, past Wentworth's Cove, the entrance into Goodwin's Basin—dodging around on one side or the other of Gretchen Rocks, the high rocky island in the middle—opens up a little bit of view that seldom fails to interest the visitor; and the weird fascination of gliding past the sombre, thickly-wooded ridge, bordering the easterly side of Pinkham's Sound, is not easily forgotten.

Ballard's Bay and True's Cove, with their wooded shores and broad sheets of open water also have their attractions. Certainly no more delightful day could be spent than by making the trip with launch, sailboat or canoe, say from the Outlet, or Hammond's Grove, down among the Horseshoe islands, thence, either to the sheltered landing at Ballard's Bay, and the delightful fifteen minute walk through the woods and fields to the Prospect House, (Ballard's Hotel hereinbefore mentioned) for dinner, or to "Brown's Upper Landing" on the Juggernaut stream, and thence to the comfortable Inn kept by Mr. Charles Brown, called Cobbosseecontee House, and afterwards to the fish hatchery. The proprietors of both of these hotels hold themselves in readiness to meet visitors at their respective landings with carriages, if notified by telephone.

It should be borne in mind, that, while there is plenty of good, clear, open water in this vicinity, with broad channels, for large as well as small boats, yet there are also plenty of dangerous rocks and shoals, and the utmost care should be observed and the exact situation thoroughly studied and comprehended before attempting a cruise in this neighborhood.

The Molazigan Club, composed mostly of residents of Boston, has purchased quite an extensive tract on the south side of Outlet Bay also embracing the island formerly known as Baileys Island; and now possesses

among other things, a comfortable and attractive clubhouse, houseboat and steam launch. It also has a fine landing at the head of Taylor's Sound. The property at this time is in charge of Capt. Charles K. Howe, of Hallowell, who is also a member.

A large colony is established at Emery's Grove, between Molazigan Island and Kilgore's Point, there being about a dozen very cozy pleasant-looking clubhouses and cottages there; also at Farr's Cove, about one mile farther down the lake, there is a rapidly increasing collection of most attractive cottages, bungalows, villas and boathouses. The residents here already boast two or more launches and as many sailing craft.

Here residents have one great advantage, as they are protected from the severe southerly and westerly storms, and can go about in safety in small boats, when residents at other points on the lake are compelled to seek shelter.

A great number of new cottages are going up next year, at various points on the lake, both for rent and for occupation by their owners, and there are already many about the lake, and on the islands, for rent.

An application addressed to John H. Merrill, Guide, at Manchester, Maine, or to any of the hotels hereinbefore mentioned, would put one in communication with the owners of the same.



MOLAZIGAN HOUSE-BOAT.



AT "THREE BRIDGES" ON THE "JOCK."

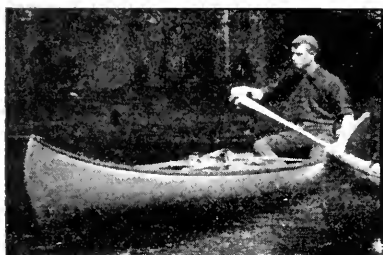
Canoe Trips.

When all the delightful coves, bays and meadows about the lake have been explored, and the islands sufficiently circumnavigated, the paddler may like to make short excursions into the interior.

At Manchester Bay, after passing under the foot bridge at Hammond's Grove and visiting the "Lagoon," return and cross the lake to Lily Bay; thence, passing the stone culvert through Hersey Bridge, into "Canoe Lane" and on to the mouth of Cemetery Brook. (When the water is too high to admit of passing the said culvert the passage is through "Pickerel Alley" to Cemetery Brook.) Thence up the brook, being continually on the lookout for the iron fence rods standing in the middle of the channel, (for they are there and not easily distinguishable), to the bridge; carrying over the bridge, when the water is too high to pass under; thence up stream through broad meadows of long grass and rushes, about half a mile, to Little Round Pond, a very pretty sheet of water, about one quarter of a mile in diameter. At high water the inlet—nearly opposite the outlet—is navigable for canoes for about half a mile. On the east side of the pond, about four rods from the shore, is a boiling spring, usually protected by a box or barrel, having a tight cover. Grouse, wood-

cock, ducks and other game are fairly abundant here in season.

A cruise up the Juggernaut stream also affords much interest to the canoeist. To enter the stream



PADDLING HIS OWN CANOE.

from the lake, after midsummer, the special directions hereinbefore given for launches and large boats should be carefully studied, as the course is very crooked and filled with stumps and other obstructions.

After passing a short carry at the dam at East Monmouth, about a mile and a half from the lake, a five minute run brings one to the beautiful Anabasikook Lake, about six miles long, at the head of which is situated the village of Winthrop. If preferred, a little side journey may here be taken, by running up the Cocknewagan stream, flowing in near the foot of Anabasikook, or, by a short carry at Winthrop village, one may proceed up the famous Maranocook. In passing up or down the west shore of Cobbosseecontee, good shelter from unexpected southerly breezes may be found at Martin's Cove, Longfellow's Meadow and Brenda Cove.

The crooked Jock-me-yaw, or "Jock" stream, uniting with the Juggernaut very near its mouth, also affords good canoeing for about one mile in a southerly direction to "Three Bridges," and is usually unobstructed for nearly two miles farther up.

Up to midsummer the little brook below Kilgore's Point, on the east shore, leading to "Lily Pond," is usually navigable for canoes and small boats.

Cobbosseecontee stream, below the Outlet dam, affords the greatest opportunity for an exciting, extended

canoe trip of any in the vicinity. In many places between the Outlet and the City of Gardiner, some eighteen miles away, there are rapids to shoot and to "pole," and many whirlpools and narrow channels to run, and dangerous rocks to avoid, as well as plenty of long, broad reaches of deep, still water to traverse. There is every variety of water, wood, field and shore scenery for the devotees of this sport, and, during the greater part of July and August, for miles at a stretch, the water is covered with fragrant water lilies and the soft banks



OUT OF THE WET.

with the most brilliant water flowers, rushes and swaying grasses.

To make the run from Lake Cobbosseecontee down stream, it is now necessary (since the fish-screen has been established at Outlet Bridge) to make two short carries before entering the stream: one at the bridge, the other at the dam, the first on the north, the second on the south side. After shooting the rapids below the dam, about seventy-five rods, at the "Elbow" and "Lily Pool," the stream turns abruptly and launches you upon a broad sheet of still water. It is then one and a half miles to the next carry at Spears' Dam and Rapids. One mile further brings you to Collin's Dam. Shortly after

passing this carry you enter the "Ox Bow," a very picturesque and weird part of the journey. This is usually the "half-way" place of paddlers going to and fro over the stream, and often their camping ground for the night. Then comes the carry at Parker's Rips, and, still farther down, another at Indian Rips, these last two being passable at high water.

An interesting story is told by the natives living near the "Ox Bow" of some mad pranks that were played by some of the summer dwellers at the lake, upon a party of Harvard under-graduates, who came down from Boston by steamer to Gardiner, a few years ago, bringing canoes and camping outfit, intending to spend their vacation upon one of the islands in the Lake. The Grove dwellers hearing of this, and knowing that they were strangers in these parts, and that it was the Harvard men's intention to come up from Gardiner by way of the stream in their canoes, resolved to give them a thrilling surprise. At considerable expense of time and trouble they collected a quantity of Indian paraphernalia and, having donned their leather shirts, red blankets, long hair and feathers, and having practiced a variety of war-whoops and dances, and disguised themselves, part as warriors and part as squaws, with horrible daubs of war paint, paddled down stream in four canoes to meet their victims.

The thoroughness of the disguise, the lonesomeness of the spot, and, on the whole, the unfamiliarity of the newcomers with the conditions to be met with in the "wilds of Maine," added to the waving of tomahawks and other savage demonstrations, served naturally to throw them into dire consternation. After allowing the frightened pleasure seekers to see them in all their hideousness the pretended Indians skulked off into the high grass and rushes, pretending to conceal themselves,

yet evidently lying in wait for an attack. After a long consultation, the newcomers decided to proceed cautiously up stream to a settlement then in sight, probably hoping there to obtain assistance and weapons. While this halt was made, the "braves" paddled by in true Indian fashion and landed upon "Ox Bow" point, in full view up and down stream, and there again lay in wait.

When Harvard's petted favorites again came into view a veritable war dance was being conducted about



COUNCIL OF WAR—OX-BOW.

a fire. Round and round the murderous-looking villains danced, hopping, limping, screeching and yelling, with tomahawks brandishing in air, and with other warlike demonstrations probably hitherto unprecedented even in this savage region, all calculated to convey a threatening menace to their trembling victims. Of course, there was another halt, whereupon the supposed savages rushed to their canoes, with the apparent intent of an immediate onslaught; but, thinking by this time probably that the joke had been carried far enough, and that the youths would either suffer serious consequences or abandon their trip altogether, they called a

halt, and by an unmistakable signal, well-known to at least one of the Harvard men, they threw off their disguises, making it known that they were really friends. Recognition and fraternizing immediately followed and the whole party proceeded up stream to the lake, where, on a conspicuous point on one of the beautiful islands, a comfortable meal was enjoyed and the hatchet buried. Since which time this spot has been known as "Toma-hawk Point."

After escorting their new friends to their camping ground, the "braves" returned to their usual peaceful occupations. The Harvard men never tire of reviewing the awful experiences of that day, and doubtless their children's children will tremble at the thrilling tales of how their progenitors encountered the warlike savages, on the quiet waters of "Old Cobbosseecontee" in the nineties.

The Walks and Drives About Cobbosseecontee.

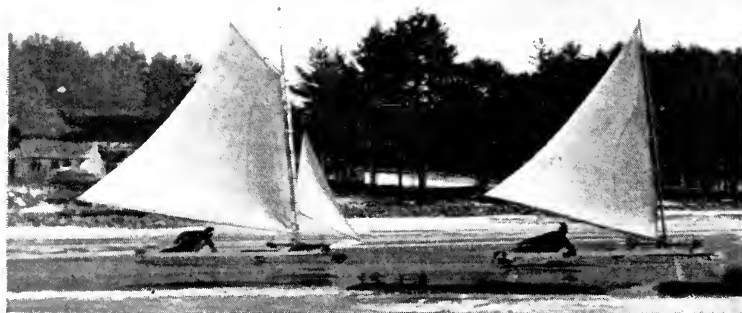
Of the many delightful walks about the lake, perhaps the most popular is that to Monk's Hill, about three miles in a northerly direction from Hammond's Grove. Leaving the Grove and passing across the fine farms of Mr. John Brainerd and Mr. Elmer Leavitt, along the high ridge overlooking Little Round Pond, and through the woods by the road leading to the Dale Meadows, the tramper is led to the sparkling little stream known as Mears' Brook. Following this for a quarter of a mile a most delightfully sombre and picturesque way is pointed out, running up the glen past the ruins of the old mill, thence beside the rippling brook and through the shady gorge to the high road

leading to the village of East Readfield, two miles beyond. After passing along this road for about half a mile to the beautiful dairy and stock farm of Mr. David Austin, the path winds up the side of Monk's Hill, from the summit of which, on a clear day, it is said that thirteen lakes and ponds may be seen. At all events, the view is charming and well worth the journey. The summit may also be reached by carriage road. The return trip is often made by way of the cross road leading to East Winthrop Village, thence to Welch Point, and home by boat to Hammond's Grove.

The charming drives in the vicinity are too numerous to mention in detail. The visitor should not fail, however, at least once during his stay, to take the drive "All around the Lake." It is about eighteen miles.

Leaving Manchester and taking the Quaker Road leading down on the east side, a two hours drive brings one to the Prospect House, just in time, and to just the right place, for a fine dinner, and afterwards a trip to the observatory close by. Then passing by the lower end of the lake at "Three Bridges," and, after swinging past the pleasant summer resort kept by Mr. Charles Brown, and crossing the Juggernaut at East Monmouth to the west shore, the return drive is most enchanting, the dancing waters either of Cobbosseecontee or Anabasikook being in sight for the entire distance.

Golf, lawntennis, croquet, fox hunting and "Paper Chase" are among the summer sports at Hammond's, while ice-boating, skating, snowshoeing and rabbit coursing afford amusement for the winter visitor.



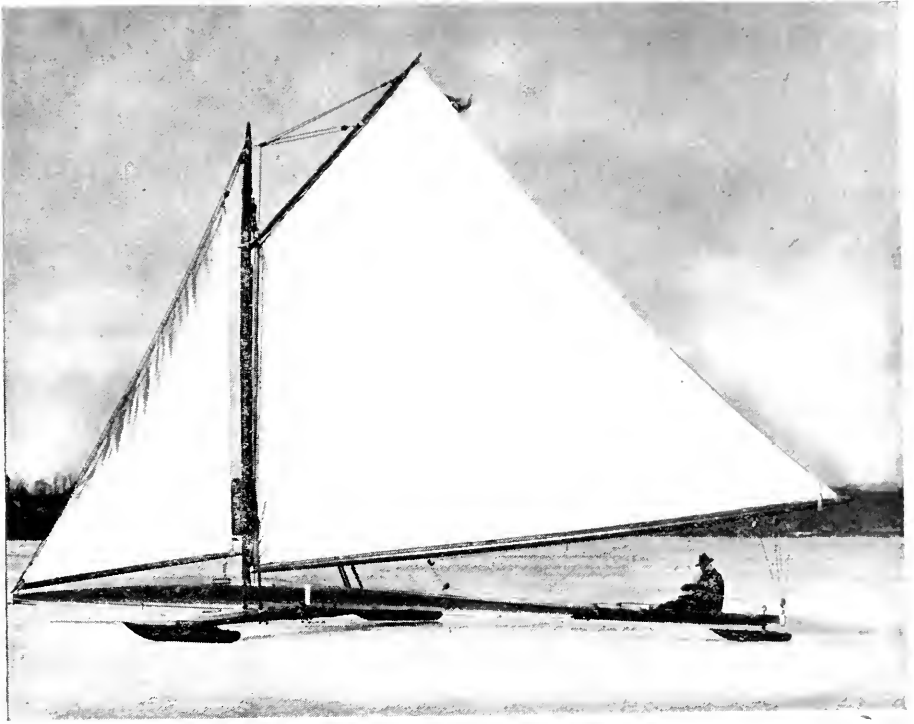
ICE-BOAT RACING AT "HAMMONDS."

Ice Yachting.

Although it usually happens that the conditions for ice yachting are favorable for a number of weeks during the winter, the sport has not been enjoyed to any considerable extent until within a couple of years. The interest is rapidly growing, however, and during Christmas week of 1899, no fewer than twelve of the ghost-like, flying craft were seen scudding over the glassy surface of Manchester Bay. It is said that many more are in process of construction.

Bathing.

Before closing this chapter, reviewing the various attractions at this resort, a word may be said concerning the popular prejudice which exists concerning fresh-water bathing. Whatever the truth may be regarding the unhealthfulness of the practice of bathing in stagnant, shaded, mud-bottomed, fresh-water pools, it does not here apply. This wind-swept body of sparkling,



"SNOW DRIFT"—A MODEL ICE-YACHT.

dancing water, with its rocky bottom and rocky shores, fed by its numerous streams and springs, and kept continually on the move by the peculiarity of its use as one of the numerous reservoirs for driving the great mills at Gardiner, is deliciously healthful. Many of the older residents who for many years enjoyed its effects will testify to its healthful and exhilarating character. To emphasize its stimulating qualities the case may be cited of a boy of thirteen, a son of one of the New York visitors, who last summer, swam by his father's side, without assistance, the entire width of Manchester Bay, just one-half mile.

Boat-sailing furnishes one of the principal amusements at Cobbosseecontee. The broad open bay at Man-

chester and the steady, southerly breezes prevailing there, afford most favorable facilities for boat and canoe sailing. Up to within a few years but one sail was ever seen upon the lake, while at the last regatta,

in 1899, the bay seemed to be covered with the little white winged flyers, no fewer than twenty-five boats having joined in the races.



"Larboard Watch."



"Heave Ho!"

The prize cup, offered about ten years ago, to be won by the boat holding it for three consecutive years, has changed hands a good many times, and, although having been twice taken by several competitors, has never yet been *won*. The names now engraved upon the cup representing the successful contestants are H. M. Packard, W. H. Small, Melville Smith, R. W. Soule and Samuel Robinson.

The following named boats were entered for the regattas of 1898 and 1899:

First Class.

Name.	Owner or Captain.	Length.
Undine.....	W. H. Small.....	18—6
Waubashene.....	R. W. Soule.....	22
Vega.....	Melville Smith.....	15—3
Gretchen.....	Samuel Robinson.....	21
Lady of the Lake..	Augusta Wheel Club.....	17—2
Ella Pearl.....	W. H. Small.....	—
Unk-ta-hee.....	T. S. Welch.....	22
Unknown.....	W. Gatchell.....	18
Emma Belle.....	H. W. Reid.....	18—6

Second Class.

Princess.....	W. H. Breed.....	19
Lillian.....	C. W. Goodwin.....	16—3
White Wings.....	D. C. Robinson.....	18—3
Daisy.....	G. W. Wentworth.....	16
"M.".....	John H. Merrill.....	14—2
Anna S.....	Chas. C. Hunt.....	15—7
Nymph.....	Hiram Clark.....	16
"B. O.".....	Blaine Owen.....	15
Greta.....	R. W. Smith.....	16

Third Class.

Wenonah.....	E. W. Briggs.....	—
Harold.....	H. Hieborn.....	14—2
Lizzie.....	F. W. Rowe.....	13—2
Zepher.....	M. Smith.....	18—6
Alice May.....	A. N. Soule.....	15—3

Canoe Class.

L'Hirondelle.....	J. T. Richards.....	16
Toothpick.....	Wm. H. Reid.....	13—6
No Name.....	T. A. Cooper.....	14
Petrel.....	H. Partridge.....	13—5
Stranger.....	H. Brooks.....	14—8

Among the steam and gas engine launches now upon the lake are

Oriole.....	Capt. Arthur N. Soule
Golden-rod	Capt. C. L. Spaulding
Brenda.....	Capt. Ben. Tenney
Phyllis.....	Capt. H. D. Pinkham
Grace.....	Capt. B. P. Robinson
Estelle H.....	Capt. Chas. K. Howe
Josephine	Capt. G. A. Robertson
Amelia.....	Capt. F. C. Wood
Maud S.....	Capt. F. L. Hersey
Pilot.....	Capt. D. C. Robinson
Mascotte	Capt. S. F. Davenport
Louise.....	Capt. S. C. Whitmore

Several new sail boats and launches are now being built and will make their appearance next season.



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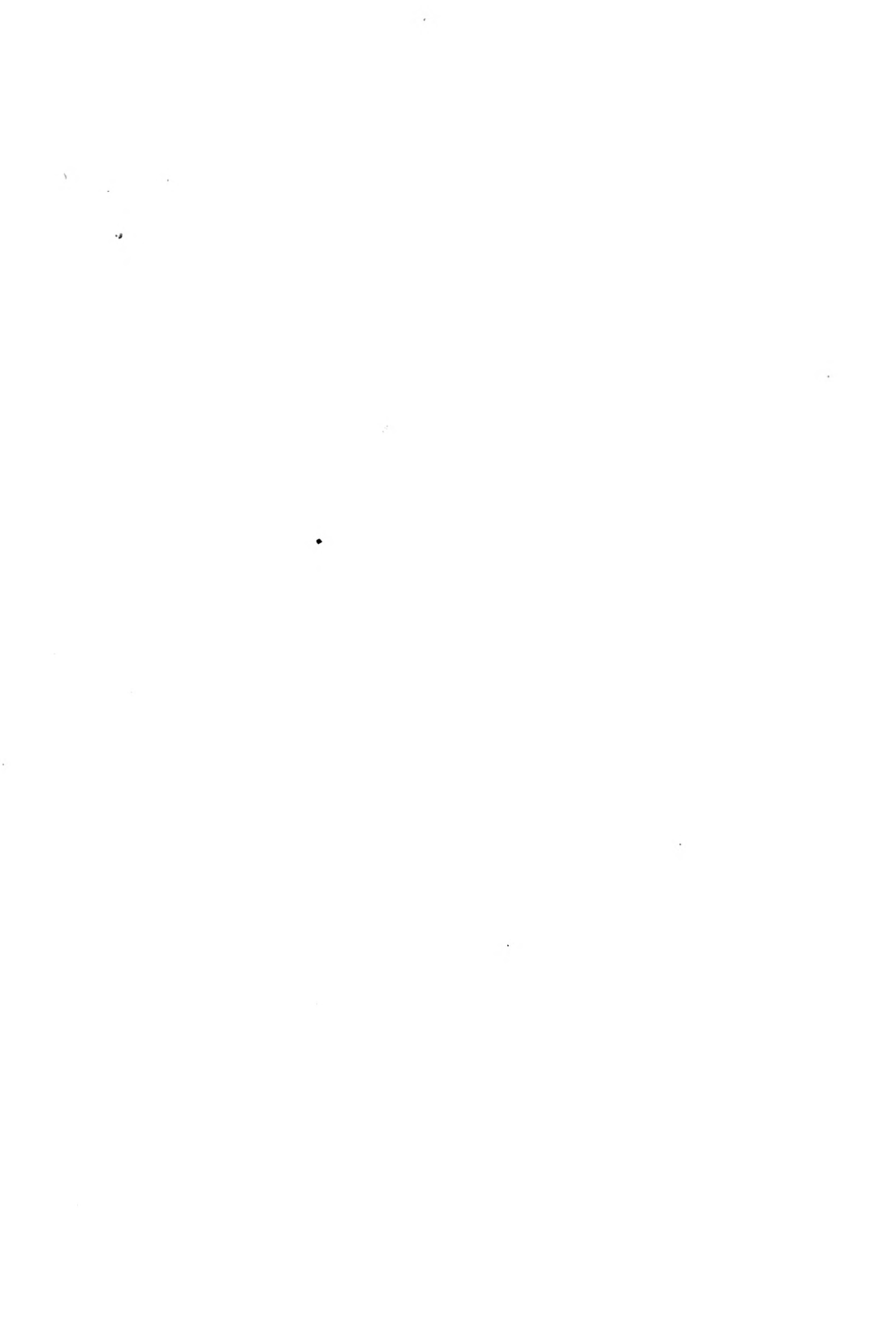
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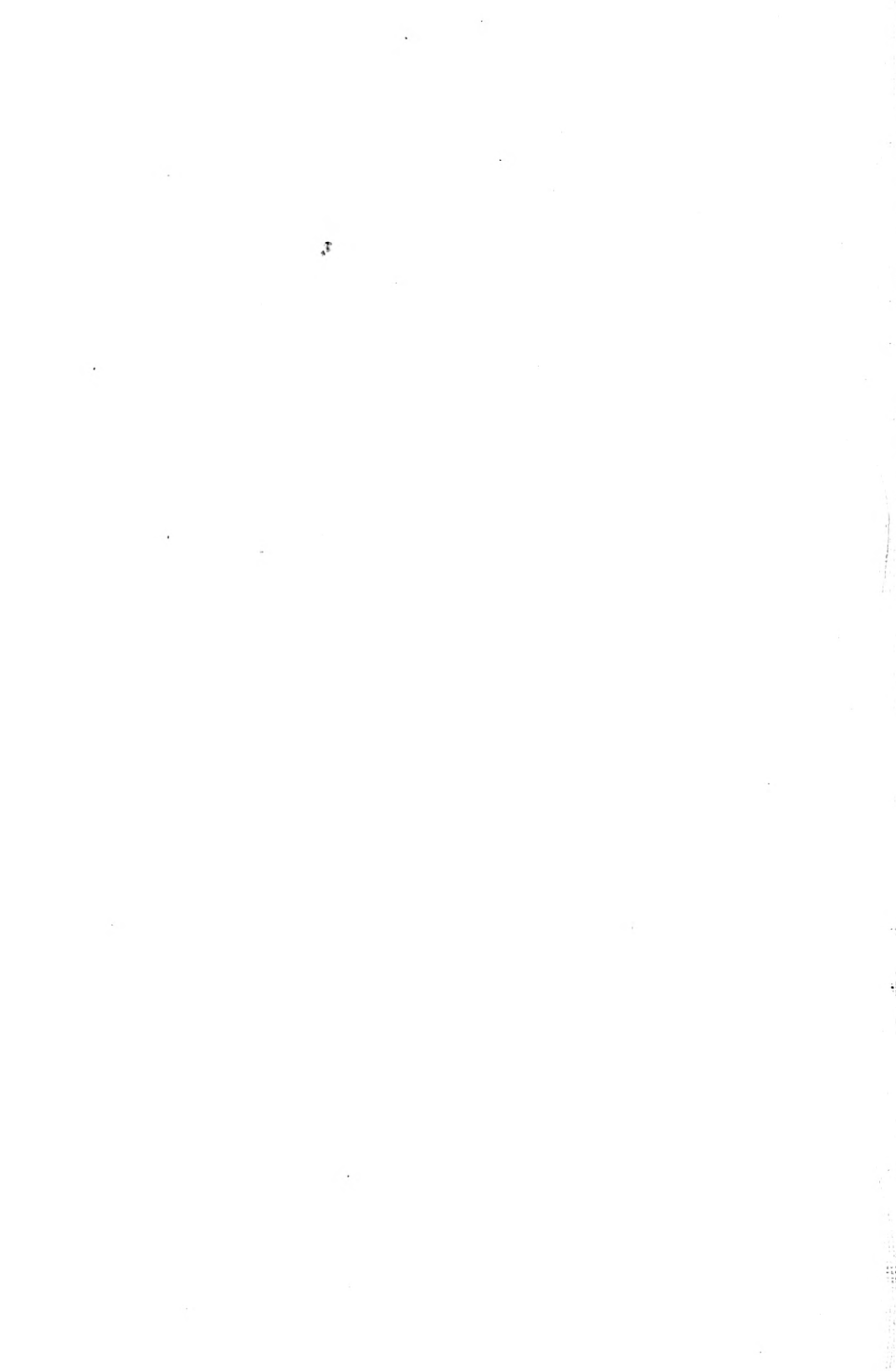
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